

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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JASON L.,

Plaintiff,  
v.

Civil Action No.  
3:19-CV-0976 (DEP)

ANDREW M. SAUL, Commissioner of Social  
Security,

Defendant.

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APPEARANCES:

OF COUNSEL:

FOR PLAINTIFF

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Attorneys at Law  
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Endicott, NY 13761

PETER A. GORTON, ESQ.

FOR DEFENDANT

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CANDACE LAWRENCE, ESQ.  
Special Assistant U.S. Attorney

DAVID E. PEEBLES  
U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE

ORDER

Currently pending before the court in this action, in which plaintiff seeks judicial review of an adverse administrative determination by the Commissioner of Social Security, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 405(g) and

1383(c)(3), are cross-motions for judgment on the pleadings.<sup>1</sup> Oral argument was heard in connection with those motions on August 3, 2020, during a telephone conference conducted on the record. At the close of argument I issued a bench decision in which, after applying the requisite deferential review standard, I found that the Commissioner's determination resulted from the application of proper legal principles and is supported by substantial evidence, providing further detail regarding my reasoning and addressing the specific issues raised by the plaintiff in this appeal.

After due deliberation, and based upon the court's oral bench decision, which has been transcribed, is attached to this order, and is incorporated herein by reference, it is hereby

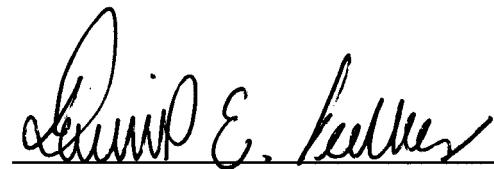
ORDERED, as follows:

- 1) Defendant's motion for judgment on the pleadings is GRANTED.
- 2) The Commissioner's determination that the plaintiff was not disabled at the relevant times, and thus is not entitled to benefits under the Social Security Act, is AFFIRMED.

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<sup>1</sup> This matter, which is before me on consent of the parties pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), has been treated in accordance with the procedures set forth in General Order No. 18. Under that General Order once issue has been joined, an action such as this is considered procedurally, as if cross-motions for judgment on the pleadings had been filed pursuant to Rule 12(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

3) The clerk is respectfully directed to enter judgment, based upon this determination, DISMISSING plaintiff's complaint in its entirety.



David E. Peebles  
U.S. Magistrate Judge

Dated: August 11, 2020  
Syracuse, NY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----x  
JASON L.,

Plaintiff,

vs.

3:19-CV-976

ANDREW SAUL, Commissioner  
of Social Security,

Defendant.

-----x  
*DECISION - August 3, 2020*

HONORABLE DAVID E. PEEBLES

United States Magistrate Judge, Presiding

APPEARANCES (by telephone)

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1                   THE COURT: Let me begin by thanking counsel for  
2 their excellent and succinct presentations, both written and  
3 orally. I found this to be an interesting case.

4                   The plaintiff has commenced this proceeding  
5 pursuant to 42, United States Code, Sections 405(g) and  
6 1383(c) (3) to challenge a determination by the Commissioner  
7 of Social Security finding that plaintiff was not disabled at  
8 the relevant times; therefore, ineligible for the benefits  
9 which he sought.

10                  The background is as follows. The plaintiff was  
11 born in February of 1979. He is currently 41 years old. He  
12 was 33 years of age at the time of the alleged onset of his  
13 disability in June of 2012, and 39 years old at the time the  
14 Administrative Law Judge rendered a decision in this case.  
15 Plaintiff stands 5-foot, 11-inches in height and weighs  
16 between 195 and 208 pounds, depending on the reference in the  
17 record.

18                  Plaintiff is divorced. He lives in a trailer in  
19 Endicott, New York, with his mother, father, and son, who was  
20 17 years old at the time of the hearing in this matter, July  
21 of 2018. For a period of time, including in May of 2017, he  
22 lived in a shelter, having had difficulties in the home  
23 setting.

24                  Plaintiff is right-handed. He obtained a GED in  
25 1999. He finished eleventh grade, and while in school was in

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1 regular non-special education classes. Plaintiff did not at  
2 the time of the hearing have a driver's license; it had been  
3 suspended due to his driving while intoxicated conviction,  
4 but it appears that he may have obtained his license back.

5 Plaintiff stopped working in June of 2012. The  
6 evidence is conflicting as to the reason for stopping. He  
7 testified that he quit due to anxiety and panic attacks; he  
8 had a conflict with the manager. However, he told an  
9 evaluator at the Addiction Center for Broome County, at  
10 page 250, that he quit to care for his mother.

11 Plaintiff was employed at National Pipe and  
12 Plastics in 2003 where he made pipes and drove a forklift.  
13 He was a charter bus cleaner from April 2005 to December  
14 2006; a janitor from December 2006 to June of 2007; an oil  
15 changer from September 2007 to October 2007. He was a  
16 factory worker at Shop Vac from January 2008 to  
17 November 2008. Thereafter, there is a significant gap where  
18 he testified at page 38 that he did not work. He was a sub  
19 maker in March of 2012 until he stopped working in June of  
20 2012.

21 Physically, plaintiff suffers from some  
22 impairments; RLS, acid reflux, hypertension.

23 Mentally, he suffers from anxiety disorder,  
24 depressive disorder, panic disorder without agoraphobia,  
25 panic attacks. Although, according to LCSW Olsen in her

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1 letter he no longer experiences panic attacks. He suffers  
2 from alcohol dependence in early remission. There is  
3 evidence that he attempted suicide in or about  
4 September 2016, slitting his wrists after a breakup. He was  
5 also hospitalized at Wilson Hospital for detoxification in  
6 2007. He has undergone inpatient treatment at New Horizons  
7 for alcohol abuse and outpatient treatment at the Addiction  
8 Center of Broome County, or ACBC. The outpatient treatment  
9 appears to have been commenced in August of 2015 where there  
10 was a referral from a Maine Town court. He was discharged  
11 for noncompliance from that program in March of 2016. There  
12 was also a relapse in November of 2015 while engaged in that  
13 program when he was arrested and convicted for driving while  
14 intoxicated.

15 The testimony and evidence is equivocal as to when  
16 plaintiff was drinking and when he maintained a period of  
17 sobriety. He testified he drank on and off in 2016 and 2017,  
18 which the records support; he stopped drinking in April of  
19 2017 but drank on June 30, 2017. He re-entered  
20 rehabilitation with ACBC in 2017. He testified that he has  
21 been sober since December of 2017. The plaintiff has been  
22 prescribed and is currently on Gabapentin, Valium,  
23 Wellbutrin, Nexium. In the past he has also been prescribed  
24 Zoloft, Celexa, Remeron, Cymbalta, Disteril, Mirapex,  
25 Diazepam, Omeprazole, Atenolol, Tenormin. He uses Effexor,

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1 Prozac and Albuterol inhaler.

2 In terms of activities of daily living, plaintiff  
3 is capable of bathing, grooming, dressing, does some  
4 shopping, cooks, including for his son, can wash dishes, do  
5 laundry, clean, takes trash to the landfill, does yard work.  
6 He is active on social media, watches television. He listens  
7 to music. He volunteers at the EPAC Arts Center, supports  
8 his disabled mother, and he enjoys watching wrestling.

9 The plaintiff had a fight with his son and was  
10 convicted of harassment, and I am trying to piece together  
11 the records, that may have been the reason for the referral  
12 by the Town of Maine court. He has used marijuana since age  
13 18 and still does approximately two times per week. He has  
14 consumed alcohol since his early twenties, at one point he  
15 pinpointed that at age 22 for his first drink. Plaintiff is  
16 also a heavy smoker; he smokes ten to twenty cigarettes per  
17 day and has for twenty years.

18 Procedurally, plaintiff applied for Title II and  
19 Title XVI benefits under the Social Security Act on  
20 February 11, 2016. In his application he alleged an onset  
21 date of June 1, 2012, and claimed disability based on  
22 insomnia, anxiety, depression and alcohol addiction. A  
23 hearing was conducted by Administrative Law Judge Robert A.  
24 Lynch on July 10, 2018 to address plaintiff's application.  
25 On September 14, 2018, Administrative Law Judge, or ALJ,

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1 Lynch issued an unfavorable decision which became a final  
2 determination of the Agency on June 26, 2019, when the Social  
3 Security Administration Appeals Council denied plaintiff's  
4 application for review of that decision.

5 This action was commenced on August 8, 2019, and is  
6 timely. In his decision, ALJ Lynch applied the familiar  
7 five-step test for determining disability and the  
8 modification called for in cases of drug and alcohol  
9 dependency or abuse. He first went to the analysis  
10 considering all of plaintiff's impairments, including his  
11 alcohol abuse. He found plaintiff had not engaged in  
12 substantial gainful activity since June 1, 2012.

13 At step two, he concluded that plaintiff suffers  
14 from severe impairments, including affective disorders,  
15 including unspecified depressive disorder and persistent  
16 depressive disorder; anxiety disorders variously described as  
17 unspecified anxiety disorder and generalized anxiety  
18 disorder; panic disorder without agoraphobia; personality  
19 disorder with dependent, narcissistic, and antisocial traits;  
20 post-traumatic stress disorder; and alcohol abuse, early  
21 remission.

22 At step three, ALJ Lynch concluded that plaintiff's  
23 conditions do not meet or medically equal any of the listed  
24 presumptively disabling conditions set forth in the  
25 Commissioner's regulations, specifically considering listings

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12.04, 12.06, 12.08 and 12.15.

2                 The ALJ next concluded that regardless of  
3 notwithstanding his impairments, plaintiff retains the  
4 residual functional capacity, or RFC, to perform work at all  
5 exertional levels, but limited the work requirements based on  
6 the mental impairments noted, and significantly included that  
7 when abusing substances, the claimant cannot consistently  
8 complete a forty hour workweek due either to absences or  
9 being off task for 16 percent or more of the day or needing  
10 to leave work early.

11                 At step four, considering the effects of  
12 plaintiff's alcohol abuse, the ALJ concluded that plaintiff  
13 is unable to perform his past relevant work.

14                 And at step five, concluded that there is no work  
15 available in the national or local economy that plaintiff is  
16 capable of performing given the RFC.

17                 The Administrative Law Judge then went back to  
18 consider what, if any, effects the alcohol abuse had on  
19 plaintiff's residual functional capacity and whether it was  
20 material to that finding. He found at step two that  
21 plaintiff would still suffer from all of the mental  
22 impairments noted in the prior analysis with the exception of  
23 the alcohol abuse.

24                 At step three, he concluded that plaintiff would  
25 still not meet or medically equal any of the listed

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1 presumptively disabling conditions. The RFC finding, absent  
2 the effects of alcohol abuse, were similar to those  
3 previously found with the notable exception that it was no  
4 longer found that when abusing substances, the claimant  
5 cannot consistently complete a forty hour workweek due to  
6 either absences or being off task for 16 percent or more per  
7 day or needing to leave work early.

8           At step four, the Administrative Law Judge  
9 concluded that if plaintiff stopped drinking alcohol and  
10 abusing alcohol, he could work in one of his past relevant  
11 positions as a Commercial Cleaner and Cleaner II based on  
12 testimony of a vocational expert.

13           Alternatively, ALJ Lynch proceeded to step five and  
14 found that, according to the testimony of a vocational  
15 expert, plaintiff could also work in other available  
16 positions, including as a stubber, an automotive detailer,  
17 and a spiral binder, and, therefore, is not disabled at the  
18 relevant times. And specifically found that plaintiff's  
19 alcohol abuse was a contributing factor material to  
20 determining disability.

21           As you know, my task is limited. The test that the  
22 Court must apply is exceedingly deferential. The Court must  
23 determine whether correct legal principles were applied and  
24 the resulting determination is supported by substantial  
25 evidence.

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1                   Substantial evidence is an exacting standard. It  
2 is even more stringent than the clearly erroneous standard  
3 that attorneys are well familiar with. The Court noted in  
4 *Brault versus Social Security Administration*, 683 F.3d 443,  
5 the substantial evidence standard means once an ALJ finds a  
6 fact, that fact can be rejected only if a reasonable  
7 factfinder would have to conclude otherwise.

8                   In this case plaintiff raises two contentions. The  
9 first is that the residual functional capacity finding  
10 without the effects of alcohol is not supported by any  
11 medical evidence. And the second is a challenge on step  
12 five, and it's two-pronged. The first challenge is the  
13 vocational expert's job numbers since he used numbers for  
14 broad OES categories that contain many positions besides  
15 those that were identified that plaintiff could perform. And  
16 also concluded that the step five determination is not  
17 supported and the Commissioner did not carry his burden at  
18 step five because the hypothetical is based on a flawed  
19 residual functional capacity.

20                  The backdrop, of course, is that it is plaintiff's  
21 burden to establish disability through step four, including  
22 at the residual functional capacity step under *Poupore*. This  
23 is a case involving potential substance abuse. When there is  
24 medical evidence of an applicant's drug or alcohol abuse, the  
25 disability inquiry does not end with a step five analysis.

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1      *Cage versus Commissioner of Social Security*, 692 F.3d, 118,  
2      that's at page 123 pincite (Second Circuit 2012.)

3           Under the Contract with America Advancement Act  
4      adopted by Congress in 1996, it provides that, "An individual  
5      shall not be considered to be disabled if alcoholism or drug  
6      addiction would be a contributing factor material to the  
7      Commissioner's determination that the individual is  
8      disabled." That also appears under 42, United States Code,  
9      Section 1382c(a)(3)(J), as well as in the regulations at 20  
10     CFR Section 416.935.

11           The critical question then is whether the claimant  
12    would be found disabled if he stopped using drugs or alcohol.  
13    The burden, of course, of demonstrating that substance abuse  
14    is not a contributing factor material to the disability  
15    determination rests with the claimant.

16           In this case there are, as the Commissioner noted,  
17    four medical opinions in the record. The first is from  
18    Dr. Mary Ann Moore, a psychologist, who examined the  
19    plaintiff one time on May 11, 2016. Interestingly, the  
20    plaintiff told the examining psychologist that he was in an  
21    outpatient program at the ACBC from August of 2015 to May of  
22    2016, and that he recently completed the program. That's at  
23    340. We know, of course, that he was actually discharged  
24    from the program in March of 2016 for noncompliance.

25           It is questionable. I agree with plaintiff that we

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1 shouldn't draw any adverse inferences, but part of the  
2 problem in this case for both the Administrative Law Judge  
3 and the Court, quite frankly, is it has been difficult to  
4 pinpoint plaintiff's periods of sobriety and he suffers from  
5 some credibility issues in that regard.

6 In her medical source statement, Dr. Moore stated  
7 the following, "Claimant shows no evidence of limitation with  
8 regard to following and understanding simple directions and  
9 instructions, performing simple tasks independently. Mild  
10 limitation with regard to maintaining attention and  
11 concentration, learning new tasks, performing complex tasks  
12 independently. Moderate limitation with regard to  
13 appropriately dealing with stress. Moderate to marked  
14 limitation with regard to relating adequately with others,  
15 making appropriate decisions, and maintaining a regular  
16 schedule."

17 The Administrative Law Judge indicated that the  
18 opinion should be given substantial weight except with  
19 respect to the opinion about relating to others, making  
20 appropriate decisions and maintaining a regular schedule.  
21 The remaining limitations are accounted for in plaintiff's  
22 residual functional capacity pursuant to the Administrative  
23 Law Judge. Again, it was noted that one of the issues is  
24 that it relies on plaintiff's statement that he maintained  
25 sobriety since November of 2015.

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1           The second opinion comes by way of a letter from  
2 Nan, or Nancy, Olsen, Licensed Clinical Social Worker. It is  
3 not dated. It appears at 346 to 347 of the record. It is  
4 attributed, according to the index to the Administrative  
5 Transcript, to a date of June 14, 2016. Again, it's unclear  
6 as to whether this was a period of sobriety. But, in any  
7 event, the opinion given in this letter includes the  
8 following: It notes, "His fear of groups and lack of  
9 transportation has kept him from attending AA meetings, and  
10 he has struggled to find ways to earn money to pay a fine  
11 from his DUI due to his fear of entering new situations. In  
12 spite of this, Jason did manage to pay the fine, and will  
13 regain the ability to drive at the end of this year. He  
14 spends his days helping his parents with chores and cooking,  
15 but states that he continues to have difficulty leaving the  
16 house. He no longer has panic attacks, but does continue to  
17 experience anxiety sufficient to interfere with normal  
18 activities, particularly in social settings." The  
19 Administrative Law Judge did not give weight to this letter,  
20 although does rely on it to support his ultimate finding at  
21 page 25 with regard to the materiality issue.

22           The third is from Physician Assistant Susan  
23 Anderson. It is dated June 18, 2018. And, significantly, it  
24 opines that plaintiff would be off task less than 15 percent  
25 but absent two days per month.

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1                   And the fourth is from non-examining psychologist  
2 Dr. S. Bhutwala, who rendered an opinion on May 13, 2016  
3 based upon a review of the records. Dr. Bhutwala did note  
4 moderate limitations in the ability to perform activities  
5 within a schedule, maintain regular attendance, and be  
6 punctual within customary tolerances. That's at page 82.  
7 And moderate limitation in the ability to complete a normal  
8 workday and workweek without interruptions from  
9 psychologically based symptoms and to perform at a consistent  
10 pace without an unreasonable number and length of rest  
11 periods.

12                  In his mental RFC opinion, Dr. Bhutwala concludes  
13 that plaintiff is capable of performing unskilled low contact  
14 work. The Administrative Law Judge afforded Dr. Bhutwala's  
15 opinion substantial weight when not using alcohol, at page 19  
16 and 20. Dr. Bhutwala's opinions do support the residual  
17 functional capacity.

18                  I have carefully reviewed all of the available  
19 records in this case, and I agree with the Commissioner that  
20 in the periods that we know for certain plaintiff has  
21 maintained sobriety, it shows that his depression and anxiety  
22 improved and were controlled with medications. Under the  
23 Second Circuit's decision in *Smith v. Berryhill*, 740 F. App'x  
24 721, from the Second Circuit, June 29, 2018, this is a  
25 relevant consideration and can provide support.

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1           Administrative Law Judge Lynch discussed those  
2 records extensively at 17 through 20 and 24 through 25 of his  
3 decision. Two of the records, for example, are from  
4 Physician Assistant Anderson, whose treatment notes are  
5 fairly normal. For example, in August of 2015, a time of  
6 abstinence, at page 303, the records are relatively benign  
7 concerning plaintiff's psychological issues. Again, in  
8 September 2015, while he is in treatment and before his  
9 November 2015 relapse, at page 331, again they're benign.  
10 And other records from periods of known sobriety support  
11 that.

12           The consideration of and comparison of treatment  
13 records during periods of sobriety versus periods of abuse is  
14 a relevant consideration under *Roe versus Colvin*, a decision  
15 from one of my colleagues, reported at 2016 WL 547760  
16 (Northern District of New York September 29, 2016).

17           So, the bottom line is after carefully reviewing  
18 the medical records and the Administrative Law Judge's  
19 decision and knowing that there is considerable confusion as  
20 to when plaintiff was and was not abusing alcohol, I find  
21 that the plaintiff has failed to prove that no reasonable  
22 factfinder could conclude as the Administrative Law Judge  
23 that alcohol abuse was material for the finding of  
24 disability. The determination then, the residual functional  
25 capacity is supported by substantial evidence.

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1           Turning to step five, clearly there is an admitted  
2 error. The vocational expert in this case did rely on OES  
3 numbers, and did not get the granular analysis required of  
4 the jobs and titles cited that fall within those OES broad  
5 categories. That error is harmless, however, as the  
6 Commissioner has pointed out, because the finding at step  
7 four, the plaintiff is capable based on his residual  
8 functional capacity absent the effects of alcohol of  
9 performing his job of past relevant work as a Commercial  
10 Cleaner and Cleaner II, both as generally performed and as  
11 actually performed by him. Therefore, the finding at step  
12 four is supported by substantial evidence and any error at  
13 step five is harmless.

14           As to the second prong of the step five argument,  
15 because I found the residual functional capacity is supported  
16 by substantial evidence, the hypothetical posed to the  
17 vocational expert was proper and the vocational expert's  
18 testimony was sufficient to carry the Commissioner's burden  
19 at step five.

20           In conclusion, I find that the determination  
21 resulted from the proper consideration of legal principles  
22 and is supported by substantial evidence. I will grant  
23 judgment on the pleadings to the defendant and order  
24 dismissal of plaintiff's complaint.

25           Thank you both for excellent presentations. I hope

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1 you stay safe in these interesting, trying times.

2 \* \* \*

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4 C E R T I F I C A T I O N

5

6 I, EILEEN MCDONOUGH, RPR, CRR, Federal Official  
7 Realtime Court Reporter, in and for the United States  
8 District Court for the Northern District of New York,  
9 do hereby certify that pursuant to Section 753, Title 28,  
10 United States Code, that the foregoing is a true and correct  
11 transcript of the stenographically reported proceedings held  
12 in the above-entitled matter and that the transcript page  
13 format is in conformance with the regulations of the  
14 Judicial Conference of the United States.

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19 EILEEN MCDONOUGH, RPR, CRR  
20 Federal Official Court Reporter

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